

S W O

- SWOBBER**. *n. s.* [See **SWABBER**.]
 1. A sweeper of the deck.
 On a brown george with lousy *swoobers* tied. *Dryden*.
 2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.
 The clergyman used to play at whist and *swoobers*: playing now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, it might be pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked *swoobers*. *Swift*.
SWO'LEEN. } The participle passive of *swell*.
SWOLN. }
 Unto his aid the hastily did draw
 Her dreadful beast, who, *swoln* with blood of late,
 Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous gait. *F. Qu.*
 When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love
 In my *swoln* bosom with long war had strove,
 At length they broke their bounds: at length their force
 Bore down whatever met its stronger course;
 Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,
 And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior*.
 Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their number is already *swoln* to five. *Baker on Learning*.
SWOM. The preterite of *swim*.
 I *swom* with the tide, and the water was buoyant under me. *Dryden*.
To SWOON. *v. n.* [appun, Saxon.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint.
 So play the foolish throngs with one that *swoons*;
 Come all to help him, and so stop the air
 By which he should revive. *Shakespeare*.
 If thou stand'st not i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in spectatorship, and crueler in sufferings, behold now presently, and *swoon* for what's to come upon thee. *Shak.*
 We see the great and sudden effect of smells in fetching men again, when they *swoon*. *Bacon*.
 The most in years *swound*'d first away for pain;
 Then, scarce recover'd, spoke. *Dryden*.
 The woman finds it all a trick,
 That he could *swoon* when she was sick;
 And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
 On black-ey'd Susan for his second. *Prior*.
 There appeared such an ecstasy in his action, that he seem'd ready to *swoon* away in the surprize of joy. *Tatler*.
SWOON. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A lipthymy; a fainting fit.
To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I suppose formed from the sound.]
 1. To fall at once as a hawk upon his prey.
 A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers of whose wings are twelve paces, can with as much ease *swoop* up an elephant as our kites do a mouse.
 This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall. *Dryden*.
 2. To prey upon; to catch up.
 The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox, which *swoops* it in with the common grass. *Glanv. Scip.*
SWOOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.
 All my pretty ones?
 Did you say all? What, all? O hellkite! all!
 What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
 At one fell *swoop*? *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.
 The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *swoop*. *L'Estrange*.
To SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to exchange one thing for another. A low word.
 When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,
 And cried, as in derision, spare the tripling;
 Oh that insulting word! I would have *swopp'd*
 Youth for old age, and all my life behind.
 To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden's Cleomenes*.
SWORD. *n. s.* [from *swerd*, Saxon; *swerd*, Dutch.]
 1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fights hand to hand.
 Old unhappy traitor, the *swerd* is out
 That must destroy thee. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.
 Each man took his *sword*, and slew all the males. *Gen.*
 Eurypylus is the only peer that is described with a *sword*, which he gives to Ulysses to repair his injury. *Brome*.
 2. Destruction by war.
 The *sword* without, and terror within. *Deut. xxxii. 25*.
 3. Vengeance of justice.
 4. Emblem of authority.
 This I, her *sword* bearer, do carry,
 For civil deed and military. *Hadibras*.
SWO'RD'D. *adj.* [from *sword*.] Girt with a sword.
 The *sword'd* seraphim
 Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton*.
SWO'RD'ER. *n. s.* [from *sword*.] A cut-throat; a soldier. In contempt.
 A Roman *sworder* and banditto slave
 Murther'd sweet Tully. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

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- Cesar will
 Unflute his happiness, and be flag'd to th' shew
 Against a *swarder*. *Shakespeare*.
SWO'RD'FISH. *n. s.* A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head.
 A *swordfish* small him from the rest did funder,
 That in his throat him pricking softly under,
 His wide abyss him forced forth to spew. *Spenser*.
 Malpighi observed the middle of the optic nerve of the *swordfish* to be a large membrane, folded, according to its length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*
 Our little fleet was now engag'd so far,
 That, like the *swordfish* in the whale, they fought;
 The combat only seem'd a civil war,
 Till through their bowels we our passage wrought. *Dryden*.
SWO'RDGRASS. *n. s.* A kind of fescue; glaser. *Ainslie*.
SWO'RDKNOT. *n. s.* [from *sword* and *knit*.] Ribband tied to the hilt of the sword.
 Wigs with wigs, *swordknots* with *swordknots* strive,
 Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope*.
SWO'RD-LAW. *n. s.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the stronger.
 So violence
 Proceeded, and oppression, and *sword-law*,
 Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton*.
SWO'RD-MAN. *n. s.* [from *sword* and *man*.] Soldier; fighting man.
 Worthy fellows, and like to prove most finewy *sword-men*. *Shak. All's well that ends well*.
 At Lecca's house,
 Among your *swordmen*, where so many associates
 Both of thy mischief and thy madness met. *Ben. Jonson*.
 Essex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling of the *swordman*. *Clarendon*.
SWO'RD-PLAYER. *n. s.* [from *sword* and *play*.] Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in publick his skill at the weapons by fighting prizes.
 These they called *swordplayers*, and this spectacle a *sword-fight*. *Hakewill on Providence*.
SWORE. The preterite of *swear*.
 How soon unlay
 What feign'd submission *swore*. *Milton*.
SWORN. The participle passive of *swear*.
 What does else want credit, come to me,
 And I'll be *sworn*'tis true. *Shakespeare*.
 I am *sworn* brother, sweet,
 To grim necessity; and he and I
 Will keep a league 'till death. *Shakespeare, Richard II.*
 They that are mad against me, are *sworn* against me. *Ben.*
 He refused not the civil offer of a pharisee, though his *sworn* enemy; and would eat at the table of those who fought his ruin. *Calamy's Sermons*.
 To shelter innocence,
 The nation all elects some patron-knight,
Sworn to be true to love, and slave to fame,
 And many a valiant chief enrolls his name. *Graville*.
SWUM. Preterite and participle passive of *swim*.
 Air, water, earth,
 By fowl, fish, beast, was flown, was *swum*, was walk'd
 Frequent. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
SWUNG. Preterite and participle passive of *swing*.
 Her hand within her hair the wound,
Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Adolf*.
SYB. *adj.* [Properly *syb*, Saxon.] Related by blood. The Scottish dialect still retains it.
 If what my grandfathers to me said be true,
 Siker I am very *syb* to you. *Spenser's Pastoral*.
SY'CAMINE. *n. s.* A tree.
SY'CAMORE. }
Sycamore is our *acer mojus*, one of the kinds of maples: it is a quick grower. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
 Under the grove of *sycamore*
 I saw your son. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*.
 If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say unto this *sycamine-tree*, be thou plucked up, and it should obey you. *Lu. xvii. 6*.
 I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of *sycamore* fruit. *Avon viii. 14*.
 Go to yonder *sycamore-tree*, and hide your bottle of drink under its hollow root. *Waller's English*.
Sycamores with eglantine were spread;
 A hedge about the fides, a covering over head. *Dryden*.
SY'CO'PHANT. *n. s.* [from *sykos*, Greek; *syphanta*, Latin.] A flatterer; a parasite.
 Accusing *sycophants*, of all men, did best sort to his nature; but therefore not seeming *sycophants*, because of no evil ture; they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto they said, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more secure, while the fear he had figur'd in his mind had any possibility of event. *Sidney*.
 Men know themselves void of those qualities which the impudent *sycophants*, at the same time, both ascribes to them, and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing. *South*.
To SY'CO'PHANT. *v. n.* [from *sykos*, Greek; from the noun.] To play the *sycophant*. A low bad word.
 His *sycophant* arts being detected, that game is not to be played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be split, has something left towards setting up again. *Government of the Tongue*.
SY'CO'PHANT'ICK. *adj.* [from *sycophant*.] Flattering; parasitical.
To SY'CO'PHANTISE. *v. n.* [from *sycophant*.] To play the flatterer. *Did.*
SYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from *syllable*.] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.
SYLLABICALLY. *adv.* [from *syllabical*.] In a syllabical manner.
SYLLABICK. *adj.* [from *syllable*, French; from *syllable*.] Relating to syllables.
SYLLABLE. *n. s.* [from *syllabon*, Greek; *syllabe*, French.]
 1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.
 I heard
 Each *syllable* that breath made up between them. *Shakespeare*.
 There is that property in all letters of aptness to be conjoined in *syllables* and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it. *Maiden's Elements of Speech*.
 2. Any thing proverbially concise.
 Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded?
 To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
 Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
 To the last *syllable* of recorded time;
 And all our yesterday have lighted fools
 The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.
 He hath told so many melancholy stories, without one *syllable* of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift*.
To SYLLABIZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. Not in use.
 Airy tongues that *syllable* mens names
 On fens and thores, and desert wildernesses. *Milton*.
SYLLABUS. *n. s.* [Ridgely *Syllabus*, which see.] Milk and acids.
 No *syllabubs* made at the milking pail,
 But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont*.
 Two lines would express all they lay in two pages: 'tis nothing but whipt *syllabus* and froth, without any solidity. *Felton on the Classics*.
SYLLABUS. *n. s.* [from *syllabon*, Greek.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.
SYLLOGISM. *n. s.* [from *syllagismos*, Greek; *syllogisme*, French.] An argument compos'd of three propositions: as, every man thinks; *Peter* is a man, therefore *Peter* thinks.
 Unto them a piece of rhetoric is a sufficient argument of logic, an apologue of *Aesop* beyond a *syllogism* in Barbara.
 What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the first and the steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock out definitions and *syllogisms*? *Bentley*.
SYLLOGISTICAL. *adj.* [from *syllagismos*, Greek; from *syllagism*.] Relating to *syllagism*.
SYLLOGISTIC. *adj.* [from *syllagismos*, Greek; from *syllagism*.] Relating to *syllagism*.
 Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and propositions and *syllagistical* connexions in their reasoning, there is no such matter; but the intire business is at the same moment present with them, without deducing one thing from another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.
 Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple *syllagism*, since the complexion does not belong to the *syllagistical* form of it. *Watts's Logic*.
SYLLOGISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *syllagistical*.] In the form of a *syllagism*.
 A man knows first, and then he is able to prove *syllagistically*; so that *syllagism* comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it. *Lect.*
To SYLLOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *syllagismos*, Greek; from *syllagism*.] To reason by *syllagism*.
 Logic is, in effect, an art of *syllagizing*. *Baker*.
 Men have endeavour'd to transform logic into a kind of mechanism, and to teach boys to *syllagize*, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts*.
SYLVAN. *adj.* [Better *silvan*.] Woody; shady; relating to woods.
 Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
 A *silvan* scene! and as the ranks ascend,
 Shade above shade, a woody theatre
 Of stateless view. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
 Men

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- Eternal greens the mossy margin grace,
 Watch'd by the *sylyan* genius of the place. *Pope*.
SYLVAN. *n. s.* [from *silvan*, French.] A wood-god, or satyr.
 When the sun begins to sing
 His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring
 To arch'd walks of twilight groves,
 And shadows brown, that *sylyan* loves,
 Of pine or monumental oak. *Milton*.
 Her private orchards wall'd on ev'ry side;
 To lawless *sylyans* all access deny'd. *Pope*.
SY'MBOL. *n. s.* [from *symbolos*, Greek; *symbolon*, Latin.]
 1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.
 Beginning with the *symbol* of our faith, upon that the author of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith. *Baker*.
 2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.
 Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship; which, if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
 Words are the signs and *symbols* of things; and as, in accounts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and names pass for things themselves. *South's Sermons*.
 The heathens made choice of these lights as apt *symbols* of eternity, because, contrary to all fabulinary beings, though they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every morning. *Addison on ancient Medals*.
SYMBOLICAL. *adj.* [from *symbolos*, Greek; from *symbolon*.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs.
 By this incoherence idolatry first crept in, men converting the *symbolical* use of idols into their proper worship, and receiving the representation of things unto them as the substance and thing itself. *Brown*.
 The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as himself appointed. *Taylor*.
SYMBOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *symbolical*.] Typically; by representation.
 This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the inward sense implying an abstinence from certain vices, *symbolically* intimated from the nature of those animals. *Brown*.
 It *symbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real signature and a sensible sermon. *Taylor*.
SYMBOLIZATION. *n. s.* [from *symbolize*.] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.
 The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture, excellently intended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes rack'd beyond their *symbolizations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
To SYMBOLIZE. *v. n.* [from *symbolos*, Greek; from *symbolon*.] To have something in common with another by representative qualities.
 Our king finding himself to *symbolize* in many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation. *Bacon*.
 The pleasing of colour *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of any single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony. *Bacon's Natural History*.
 Aristotle and the schools have taught, that air and water, being *symbolizing* elements, in the quality of moisture, are easily transmutable into one another. *Bentley*.
 They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses. *Hewel*.
 I affectedly *symbolized* in careless mirth and freedom with the liberties, to circumvent libertinism. *Mere*.
 The soul is such, that it strangely *symbolizes* with the thing it mightily desires. *South's Sermons*.
To SYMBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of something.
 Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colours.
SYMMETRIAN. *n. s.* [from *symmetry*.] One eminently studious of proportion.
 His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians* would allow. *Sidney*.
SYMMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *symmetry*.] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.
SYMMETRIST. *n. s.* [from *symmetry*.] One very studious or observant of proportion.
 Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true. *Wotton's Architecture*.
SYMMETRY. *n. s.* [from *symmetria*, Greek; *sym* and *metron*.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.
 She by whose lines proportion should be
 Exam'd, measure of all *symmetry*,
 Whom had that ancient seen, who thought souls made
 Of harmony, he would at next have said
 That harmony was she. *Donne*.
 And in the *symmetry* of her parts is found
 A pow'r, like that of harmony in found. *Waller*.
 Symmetry,

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